

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22ND, 1896.

NUMBER 52

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Houlder Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Balls et Supplied to ships.

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Successors of

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opposite the City Club.

Have always a full assortment of genuine

Havana Cigars

of the best brands and directly imported.

Wholesale and retail.

Moderate prices.

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(Engenheiro Mechanico).

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BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 125000 per Dozen without bottles.

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GEBR. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L^{td}.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Sole Agents:

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Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's office.

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NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1879.

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30 Varieties, Rn. \$500 50 Varieties, Rn. \$8000

30 Varieties, Rs. 15000 50 Varieties, Rs. 100000

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advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully at-
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Telephone 8018

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the
town (Plano inclinado, rua do Riachuelo) to this hotel, and
Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance,
comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most
magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor
and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen
of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm
baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating.
No health resort in the world is better.

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ou
TRAVAUX ET
D'ENTREPRISES
au BRÉSIL

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,597 of March 24th, 1837.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy on the Atlantic, Pacific and San Francisco Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$1,500,000,000 (£3,000,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$100,000 (£20,000).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,125,500
Reserve fund £470,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent: P. H. Swarbrick,

R. Travessa do Conselho 100, Sarauva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

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Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1ª de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO., LIMITED.

Representatives of

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Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal. "Gory's" Merlins always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Trains always ready for service.

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Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

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DETOT:

Illa dos Ferreiros

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. H. White & Brothers, London, England.
Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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Importers of

a, Duro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities, bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE

PIREXINA

This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:

Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.

For sale at the

Pharmacia Central Homeopathica

founded by

DR. BENTO MURR and JOAO VICENTE MARTINS

founded by

VITTA MARTINS.

Sole property now of

J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,

Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,

50, RUA DA QUITANDA, 50

Rio de Janeiro.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially

during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. H. Jencen.

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Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.

Address N. this Office.

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Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.

STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, Etc.

The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

Melles. M. & E. NATTE' & Co.

Fenher-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio and neighborhood

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAGANÇA,"

20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22

CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment deposits of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all the necessary accommodations. Good drinks and choops.

Open until 1 a.m.

David Duran,

PROPRIETOR.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 9, Rua General Camara as to the following:
NATHAN, Julius—Left his native town Zempling, Germany, about 20 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British consulate.
Rio de Janeiro, October 29th, 1896

HUGO BRILL

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts,

Chrysotholite, Fancy stones,

Agates from Rio Grande do Sul,

Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12

RIO DE JANEIRO

GINGER ALE.

Made in S. Paul, by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest

India Ginger, and thereof exactly similar to the well known

Belgian mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 68

in ordinary bottles and 68 1/2 the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

Rua Formosa No. 12.

SÃO PAULO.

MALAGA WINE

AMONTILLADO

Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at

No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO

Rio de Janeiro.

João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.;

returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 p.m.

Nunzio leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway)

at 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. on all land route (passengers should

take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of

6 p.m. and 11 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis the "Martha" train leaves at

7 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train

leaves at 6 a.m. and 11 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m.,

going express about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Train leaves the Praça das Minas at 6 a.m. daily and

at 3 p.m. on Sundays in connection with the Leopoldina

way at Santa Anna de Marilny. Returning, train leaves Nova

Friburgo at 2 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at Rua Cosme Velho

(Lagrangeira) at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and at 5 p.m. on

Sundays and holidays, the trains are: ascending 6:30,

8:30 and 11 a.m., descending 3:30, 5:30 and 8 p.m.;

and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour

on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraite

(opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.

PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua

Thompson, Petropolis. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis

conde de Itaboraite (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM

G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evastio da Veiga. Morning

service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after

morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9

a.m. on 4th and 11th Sundays. Evening service during

cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning

service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain

181, Rua das Lagoinhas.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga

de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese

on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Wordship at 11

a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5

afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays

Bible study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Large do

Catechetical service at 10 a.m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays

7 p.m. Wednesdays.—R. A. TILLY and MANOEL

DE CARVALHO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m.; a

Publica (Catechetical, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev

FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—15 Travessa da Barreira

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7

p.m. Sundays: at 4 p.m. Thursdays.

Residence: Rua Friburgo, Imperial 31.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and

7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Cachaça 212.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—214

Rua D. Anna Ney, Esplanada do Rio de Janeiro. Services

Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. in

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary

School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-

cian, Office: 28, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours

from 12 to 4 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30

Rua d'Almeida—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-

ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the

Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,

Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to

6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RICHARDSON'S MISLIN.—Rail and Reading Room.

15, Rua do Saute, 15, 1st floor. W. L. LLOYD, Manager.

Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of full-of-

clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission at

No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 56,

Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30

to 10 p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 a.m. to

1 p.m. School at 7 p.m. Antunes V. de Andrade, President. Myrton

A. Chik, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chillon engine is now discussing cer-

tain tariff alterations. What a blessing it would

be to have a constitutional provision to the effect

that tariff changes can be made only once in five or

ten years!

—A popular meeting in honor of Antonio Ma-

caco was held in Santiago on Sunday last. What

a surprise it must be to Spaniards to see so wide-spread

and sympathetic and unanimous for Macaco, at the very

time the Spanish are rejoicing so savagely over his

death.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—At the River, popular movement in sympathy

with the Cubans have occurred during the past

week in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. In

Buenos Aires, large sums are said to have been

subscribed in aid of the Cuban cause.

—The committee of the second census of the

republic have just published their figures relating

to the live stock of the country, taken on the 10th

of May last year. According to these there exist

in the country—14,197,159 criollo cattle, 4,678,

348 "mestizo" cattle, 72,216 pure bred cattle,

1,800,799 milk cows, and 953,004 working bul-

locks, making a total of 21,701,566 head. As

regards horses we find there are 1,018,297

criollo horses used for work, 414,985 mestizos, and

15,733 pure bred animals, or a total of 4,416,859

horses in work of different kinds. Mules number

285,497, and donkeys 197,872, making a total of

483,369. Of pigs there are 483,343 criollos, 155,

179 mestizos, and 13,699 pure bred, a total of

632,766. According to the census our sheep num-

ber 74,379,592, of which 71,938,051 are criollos,

56,106,187 are "mestizos," and 335,314 are pure

bred. Poultry of all kinds number 9,111,322,

made up of 7,836,354 hens, and 1,224,968 ducks

and geese. The value of the live stock of the

country is calculated to be \$1,136,780,411, which

is about equal to eighty-two millions of pounds ster-

ling. Calculating the proportion of animals to

land, the result is that for every square kilometre

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 310.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutschen
 Gesellschaft, Berlin,
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg,
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
 Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company, Limited, London,
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris,
 Heine & Co., Paris,
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
 André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
 spondents.

and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kraus-Petersen,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCOTE ST.
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
 every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FIGUEIREDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DO GUAYU,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE
L. R. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE
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SHOCKING HABITS OF POULTRY.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

On Wednesday at Oban, before Sheriff Macfarlane, John Turner, Laggan, claimed £50 damages, restricted to £12, against a local distillery company, for injury done to his poultry by the said company in allowing intoxicating material to flow into the Laggan burn. This material, it was alleged, caused drunkenness amongst the pursuer's poultry, and consequently rendered them of little or no value to him. Pursuer elicited that for some years past he had been making a considerable income from keeping poultry, but that since the starting of the distillery he had made little or nothing. His hens and ducks would not eat. They were, he might say, almost always more or less under the influence of drink, except on Sundays, when the distillery was not working. On Sundays their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Mondays were their worst days, for then the hens drank excessively, fell into the burn frequently, and lately he had to keep a boy to look after them on Monday mornings. They took no food unless they first had a walk to Laggan burn. Their conduct was generally very reprehensible, and the ducks were no better than the hens. It took the pursuer some time to discover the burn. He thought it was a hen he had bought at Fort-William that made the discovery first, and that she had led the rest astray.

Cross-examined by Mr. William Smith, solicitor—Have you ever observed "gapes" in hens?—Yes. Did you not consider that your hens are suffering from "gapes"? Yes, whisky "gapes"—(laughter). Did you know anything about this Fort-William hen before you bought her?—Nothing whatever.

Mr. John Scott at this stage wished to read to the bench an article by Mr. Andrew Lang referring to a somewhat similar case. Mr. Smith objected as the party was not called. Mr. Scott stated he had summoned Mr. Lang, but he had not put in an appearance. He left himself in his lordship's hands. The Sheriff sustained the objection.

Subsequent Mess was then asked by Mr. Scott to place on the bench a large cage of wicker-work containing the Fort-William hen referred to. He asked to be allowed to recall the pursuer. Granted.

Mr. Scott—This is the Fort-William hen?—It is. Is it sober?—It is not.

(Anyone could notice that this was correct, for it sat on the bottom of the cage and put its long neck through the bars, looked sideways at the ceiling, crowing to itself in what was termed a "manly style" by the pursuer. This was always noticed, he further stated, when it was "far gone.") At this stage the hen seemed to address some forcible remarks to his lordship, who ordered it to be taken away.)

Examination continued—Was this hen at the distillery barn this morning?—Anyone could see that—(laughter). How are the other hens to-day?—Worse than this one. Was this the only one you could take to court?—Yes. Why?—The rest were too drunk. So that on the whole the Fort-William hen is not the worst?—That is so. How can you account for that?—She can stand it better.

Cross-examined—What do the hens do when they return from the burn?—Sleep. Anything else?—After a sleep they generally fight. Have you no sober hens at all? Yes, but the drunk ones break their eggs.

For the pursuer it was contended that he had made out he was entitled to damages. In an able speech for the defence it was submitted that the contention had not been proved. The condition of the pursuer's hen might be due to influenza.

His lordship stated that, the case being a peculiar one, he would delay giving a decision that day.

The court was crowded, and the Fort-William hen was the object of much interest outside. A thoughtful individual presented to it fully half a glass of whisky, which it took greedily. This revived it considerably, and it cackled at a great rate to the intense enjoyment of the bystanders.

FROM AN ENGLISH T-POT.

According to an old newspaper the tea habit is much more universal than is commonly supposed, as the following schedule will prove:

People of all classes take tea. Dead people take it; gay people, fe-vi-T; nice girls, pri-T; free people, libe-T; fashionable folks, socie-T; good people, pie-T; successful candidates, ran-jor-T; editors, honest-T; solemn citizens, gravi-T; funny rovers, levi-T; orthodox citizens, dei-T; polite people, suavi-T; bashful fellows, modes-T; kind ones, chari-T; bachelors, singulari-T; short people, brev-T; cunning folk, rasi-T; romantic simpatons, novel-T; respectable people, Christi-aniT; artistic people, beau-T; strong people, respon-sibili-T; criminals, penal-T; vicious cases, enmi-T; grocers, varie-T—but the T-pot cracked at this juncture.

Among the fragments were found: welded couples, felici-T; Mormons, multipli-T; Quakers, tran-quili-T; the asylums, insani-T; mendicants, pover-T; etc.; pretty girls, incomprehen-sibi-T; lovers, am-T; everybody, longevi-T; the one who does not pay his subscription, T-total depravi-T.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22nd, 1896.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency and the consequent increase in the currency cost of publishing this periodical, it has become necessary to make still another increase in our local subscription rate, which for the coming year will be 30,000 to all points in Brazil. This small increase is much below the equivalent to the £ 2 sterling which has been the subscription from the beginning, but we still live in hopes that the exchange rate will improve and thus bring our currency and sterling rates more nearly equivalent. We trust that this trifling modification in our subscription rate, which will enable us to meet the increased currency cost of publication and also enable us to continue the issue of twelve pages, will meet the cordial approval of all our old subscribers.

The year just drawing to a close has been one which the most of us will be glad to see ended, and that even when we have no certainty of any improvement in the year to come. It began with many violent changes in customs taxation, which unsettled business and increased the costs of living to an unprecedented degree. And it has continued through all its weary twelve months with a constant succession of difficulties arising from misgovernment and affecting the well-being of the people. In both national and municipal affairs we have been the helpless victims of monopolies and other selfish interests. With epidemics of small-pox and yellow-fever raging in our midst, we have had the costs of our most necessary medicines enormously increased in order to protect the private interests of a few manufacturing chemists. To protect a certain monopoly of cattle dealers and to maintain the personnel of a municipal slaughter-house, as dirty and unsanitary as it is expensive, we have had all competition shut out until near the end of the year when a famine in beef actually stared us in the face. We began the year with one of the crudest and most vexatious revenue laws ever concocted, and we end it with another almost as prejudicial and defective. For nearly the whole year business has been depressed and collections have been growing worse, until toward the end we reached a crisis worse than anything known in this country for a quarter of a century. On every side we hear endless complaints of hard times, of greatly restricted business, of profitless industries, of the non-payment of bills and accounts, of failures and liquidations, of discouragements and of uncertainty for the future. Dark as this picture may seem, it is far within the reality, for we have laid on none of the heavy shadows which belong to it, as everybody knows. At such a time and under such circumstances, it is peculiarly fitting that we should wish our subscribers, each and every one, a Merry Christmas and a better New Year. We trust that they may forget all their business disappointments and perplexities in the associations and good cheer of Christmas, and that the New Year will bring to all those happy turns of fortune which will ease them from the cares and regrets the old year has so ruthlessly heaped upon them.

NECESSARY as it may seem, the intervention of the federal authorities in the elections throughout the country is clearly impolitic and wrong, and is inconsistent with the present political organization. According to the constitution and to the intentions of those who framed that instrument, the states are self-governing and within certain limits independent. After the style of the states comprising the United States they are to control their own local affairs and to choose their own representatives in the national congress to manage national affairs. Such a system implies absolute freedom from national interference, or coercion. In view of this it is manifestly illogical for the national government to provide and enforce election laws in the states, or to interfere in elections, or to permit the use of its military force in any manner to influence or control elections. The national congress may provide for the election of the President and Vice-President, for they are national officials; and it may provide the general conditions governing the choice of senators and deputies, but beyond this it should not go. It may provide that no senator or deputy will be admitted to a seat in congress whose election has been secured by fraud, intimidation, or violence, and it may deprive every state persistently resorting to such abuses of all the benefits of the union, but it should never interfere beyond this unless the disorder reaches the stage of armed revolt against the constituted authorities. If Brazil is determined to preserve the federal system, then this is the logical policy to pursue. As the case now stands we have the federal system in name and the "unitarian" or centralized system in fact.

THE recent elections in the United States having defeated the agitation in favor of free silver coinage, and business having again become active and ambitious, we may soon expect to see something done toward the promotion of trade relations with South America, and particularly with this country and Argentina. The Cuban complication may intervene for a time, and the hot season may also defer action, but nothing is more certain than that American manufacturers and producers are determined to make a vigorous effort to secure a larger market here for their surplus products. And it is very natural that they should. The balance of trade between the United States and Brazil is very much against the former, and it is perfectly natural that Americans should wish to equalize the exchange. It is quite true that they are buying only what they want and what they can get anywhere else, but the fact that they are obligatory as well as voluntary customers for Brazilian products does not alter the fact that they look for something in the way of reciprocal trade. On the other hand, it must be assumed that Brazil is receiving her manufactured goods and other products from Europe, simply because they suit her best. The Brazilians are accustomed to certain grades and descriptions of goods, and trade runs smoothly because it has well-worn grooves to run in. Changes of habit are not made easily, nor without good reason. If now, the Americans wish to displace their European competitors, they must make it suit the convenience and advantage of Brazilians to make the change. Will they try to do this? Sentiment will not decide the competition, for the Brazilian is not forgetful of his own selfish interests even when most enthusiastic for the Monroe doctrine and "America for the Americans." If he substitutes the American for the European Anglo-Saxon, he will want the former to fill the same place and relationship occupied by the latter. He wants certain classes and descriptions of goods, at certain prices, and on certain long-established terms. And besides credit in trade, he will want capital for his public works and private enterprises, and loans to make good his annual deficits. Are the Americans prepared to meet all these requirements? If not, then they must be prepared to find the interests of Brazil centered in Europe and their own chances of a larger trade very much restricted. They may be able to extend their trade in necessities, such as food-stuffs, kerosene, etc., in specialties, and in novelties, and they might be able to overcome to some extent the handicap enjoyed by their European competitors who give credit, by underselling for cash. But in no case can they hope to increase their trade to any appreciable degree without studying the

market, advertising their goods properly, and meeting the requirements of customers. They can not force their tastes and ideas upon the customer, nor can they hope to win his confidence by sending out an occasional commercial traveller. To build up American trade in Brazil, they must establish strong American houses, keep a stock of merchandise in the field, advertise widely and sell judiciously, that is, at convenient prices in order to gain customers. The people here are far more conservative than they are in the United States, and they are not in the habit of making experiments, or trying novelties. It will take time to induce them to try a new mark, and it will also require careful management. If the Americans wish a larger share of this trade, to which they are really entitled, they must make up their minds to work for it, and to overcome many stubborn obstacles.

THE CRISIS.

In the municipal council there has been introduced a bill for a duty of 10% *ad valorem* on exports, which it is proposed to collect on all natural, agricultural, and manufactured products of the federal district.

In regard to this tax Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co. have addressed us a letter in which they say:

"Struggling, like all other manufacturers in this city, with the business crisis which has closed the greater part of the factories and thrown their operatives out of employment, we vigorously protest against this new scandalous scheme of the municipal council, which, if it is carried into execution, will be the immediate ruin of all manufacturers, thereby forced to limit the sale of their merchandise to consumers in this city."

Journal do Commercio, Dec. 16.

The financial crisis in Brazil has been one of the principal topics of the City journals. *The Financial News*, we know not with what diabolical purposes, continues in its campaign of discredit against Brazilian finance. It even goes so far as to be disgusting.

London correspondence of Nov. 12 in the *Paix* of Dec. 15.

London, Dec. 16.

The *Financial News* publishes to-day a long interview of its special correspondent at Rio de Janeiro with Dr. Bernardino de Campos, minister of finance, giving an account of the financial policy of the government. The telegram, which is very long, has excited much comment. *The Financial News* publishes at the same time a leader, calling attention to the interview and acknowledging that the minister enunciates principles that are just and honorable, constituting, in the present situation in Brazil, the only sensible policy that can be adopted.

Journal do Commercio, Dec. 17.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some of the interior towns in Pernambuco are afflicted with epidemics of small-pox.

—The opposition in the state of Amazonas will not contest the coming elections. The frauds committed in the last state elections seem to have disheartened everybody except the men in power.

—The town of Lemeira, São Paulo, is said to have had no more cases of yellow fever since the five reported some time since. The sanitary condition of the town is now said to be satisfactory.

—The political quarrels are still going on in the state of Piahy. The highly moral federal party accuses the government of arbitrary acts relative to the municipal councils, and is deeply shocked thereby.

—The British minister has been making an extended trip through the state of São Paulo during the past fortnight, visiting all the principal cities and public institutions and some of the important plantations.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 18th inst. says that in the vicinity of Indaiatuba a detachment of 30 policemen sent to arrest 30 ruffians succeeded, after a slight skirmish, in arresting nearly all of the band.

—A police force has been sent from São Paulo to Campinas for the purpose of protecting the people from the depredations of a band of 200 gypsies, which has made its appearance in the vicinity of the latter place.

—In Caconde, São Paulo, on the 17th inst. there were disturbances in which several persons were killed and wounded. On requisition of the district judge a police force has been sent to Caconde from the capital.

—A Bahia telegram of the 18th inst. says that Gen. Solon has published an account of his conduct, asserting that in regard to the operations against Antonio Conselheiro he has always acted in perfect harmony with the government.

—The Rio Grande papers state that many *blancos* are emigrating from Uruguay into Brazil. There will be a fine state of affairs in the south by and by, with Rio Grande full of fugitive Uruguayan *blancos*, and Uruguay full of fugitive Brazilian federalists. It all goes to show how liberal and tolerant a South American republic can be.

—The district judge in Sergipe has granted habeas corpus for all the municipal councilors in that state, some 300 in number, as a means of preventing the governor from interfering with them. Governor Martinho Gorcez threatens not to obey the order, and to appeal to the supreme tribunal at Rio. The opposition is said to count on the assistance of the Vice-President.

—The monument dedicated to the republic and designed for the city of Pará, has been shipped from Genoa.

—Gov. Martinho Gorcez is said to have instructed the Sergipe police to disperse the electoral boards organized in conformity with Art. 2 of the recent election law and to arrest the members. The latter have obtained from the sectional judge a writ of habeas corpus for protecting them from violence. Nevertheless, according to recent telegrams, they are still threatened by the police.

—It is quite what we anticipated. The British consul at Santos says that Minister Phipps did not speak favorably of Canadian emigration to Brazil. On the contrary, in his interview with the governor of the state of São Paulo he expressed his regret in regard to the introduction of these immigrants, said that the chance of persons had not been good, and affirmed that the climate of this country is not suitable for Canadians.

—On the 20th inst. 125 regular soldiers, two pieces of artillery and a detachment of police left Bahia for the purpose of joining the troops operating against Antonio Conselheiro. State deputy Carlos Leão has published a letter in the *Bahia* asserting that it will take a large force to disperse Conselheiro's band which, he says, numbers 3,000 fighting men. He suggests that Padre Agrippino should be sent as a peaceful emissary to induce the *fanatics* to disperse.

—Gen. Solon has been relieved of the command of the 3d military district on account, it is said, of considering the force at his disposal insufficient to operate successfully against Antonio Conselheiro. A telegram of the 15th inst. states that on the previous day 100 policemen left Bahia for Quinelândia, and that the governor asserts that he will conduct the campaign without the assistance of federal troops. It is reported that influential citizens throughout the region in which Canudos is situated, are on friendly terms with Conselheiro and scrupulously refrain from giving assistance to the troops sent against him. He is, moreover, said to have friends in the state capital.

—In Sergipe the district judge has received telegrams from Vice-President Manoel Victorino informing him that he can use the government troops for enforcing respect for his writs of habeas corpus, and in protecting ex-municipal councilors engaged in conformity with Art. 2 of the new election law, in organizing electoral boards. But the district judge of Lameira has ordered the police to dissolve all meetings of ex-councilors and in Lameira the commander of the police force has ordered a *vulgar* to be flogged for refusing to vote for Col. Vallada. For the same offense a retired police sergeant has been arrested. A telegram of the 16th inst. says that two ex-councilors and a voter have also been arrested, but have secured their release through writs of habeas corpus and the intervention of federal troops.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A telegram of the 18th inst. from Porto Alegre states that on that day Col. Antonio Gomes Carvalho, in pursuit of a person whom he was endeavoring to arrest, entered the office of the *Reforma* and grossly insulted Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, the editor-in-chief. The latter wrote to the commander of the district saying that, if the outrage is repeated, his author will be expelled by force. The fact caused considerable sensation and a large crowd gathered in the street in front of the *Reforma* office.

In the first district, which elects four members of congress, the catholic party has decided to nominate only two candidates.

It is reported that Santos Filho will be appointed commander of Juho de Castilhos military brigade.

Pinhiero Machado is a candidate for re-election to the senate on the castilhist ticket.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On Friday the president of the Companhia Leopoldina had a long interview with the minister of finance.

—The *Paix* says that it is probable that the outstanding balance for fuel to the Central railway in 1897 will be awarded to the American firm of Yambert & Co.

—The employees of the state railways are organizing defence associations. For what purpose? Is the acquisition, by theft, of a large quantity of dynamite by the Central employees anything to do with this defence?

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the payment of the subsidy of 150,000\$ to the Companhia Oeste de Minas for five kilometers of railway constructed on the road from Angra dos Reis to Barra Mansa.

—The treasurer of the Central railway gives the following balance for the election months ending 30th November: brought over from 1895, Rs. 446,068,233; received from 1st January to 30th November 40,370,533,362; expended during same period 39,975,575,905.

—On Thursday 156 shareholders, representing 115,104 shares, attended the general meeting of the Leopoldina Co. called for that day. This number being less than that required by law, the meeting adjourned without having been able to transact business. Another meeting will be held on the 29th.

—Those who were so virtuously indignant a short time ago over the proposal of Messrs. Miral and Rest for the purchase of the Leopoldina lines, are now indulging in a little reflection. The position of the company being so much worse than they anticipated, it is to be feared that a better offer can not reasonably be expected.

—In financial circles in this city, says a London telegram published in last Friday's *Journal do Commercio*, "the question of the lease of Brazilian railways, especially the Central, has been discussed, but naturally no one believes that any *Rio* proposal has yet been made, since any such proposal must necessarily be preceded by preliminary investigations made in Brazil. In fact until European experts shall have gone to Brazil to investigate the matter, there can be no basis for any proposal for the lease of the railways."

—With the completion of the Mogiana line to Araraquary, Minas Geraes, which was realized a few days ago, that important railway reaches a total extension of 1,116 kilometers under traffic. The town of Araraquary is 800 kilometers beyond Campinas in a direct line and it takes three days to make the journey there from São Paulo.

—There was an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the União Sorocabana e Itana company in this city on the 9th inst. to consider certain changes in the statutes recommended by the directors. The suggested changes were approved. An announcement is made in regard to the intentions of the company toward the protesting debenture-holders in Europe.

—Why would it not be good policy for the director of the Central to issue coupon passage books, or distance tickets for the suburban traffic of the Central? It would save much time and annoyance for the passenger, and it would reduce the work in selling tickets. A distance card, the passenger paying for the actual distance travelled, would be perhaps the best solution of the problem.

—On last Wednesday the president of the Associação Commercial and several mechanics of this city went to the treasury for the purpose of remonstrating with the minister of finance against his decision excluding kerosene and carne secca from the benefit of the provision in the general revenue bill making a reduction of 30% in duties on articles of prime necessity. Not finding the minister, they left a written statement.

—As foreseen, the lease of the state railways can not be arranged at once and for a definite price. A telegram from London of the 17th inst. says that it will be necessary to first send experts to study the roads, and only upon their reports can definite proposals be made. This, of course, should have been anticipated. The report that an English syndicate stands ready to offer eight millions sterling is an absurdity, for no capitalists would pay any such sum except upon a thorough study of the subject.

—By the new Central time-table which is to go into operation on the 1st prox., the São Paulo express, which will stop at Cascahyra, Belém, Barra do Piraí, Barra Mansa, Itanópolis, Quilombo, Cruzeiro, Cachoeira, Lorena, Guaratinguetá, Aparecida, Taubaté, Capatuba, São José dos Campos, Jacarey, Guararema and Mogi, will leave the central station in São Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrive at the station in Rio de Janeiro at 6:30 p. m. The passengers will breakfast and dine at Barra do Piraí and Taubaté.

—A Paris telegram of the 17th inst. says that a meeting of holders of 6% gold shares (debentures?) of the União Sorocabana e Itana was held in London at the London and Brazilian Bank, on the 14th inst., to consider the question of unpaid interest on coupons maturing in October last, and on redeemed shares which have not yet been paid for. It was resolved to send out a representative of the bank with full powers to receive the money, or to take legal action in the matter. The telegram then adds that while these debts are not paid, it will be impossible for any company to obtain capital in Europe on debentures.

—The governor of Amazonas seems to be inclined to be both judge and jury in his dispute with the Manaus tramway company. He accuses the company with not complying with all the clauses of its contract, consequently he fines it 1,000\$ a month since 14th August and double that fine after 14th November until it complies with clause 23, and prohibits the employment of the rolling-stock acquired, suspending public traffic until the said rolling-stock is substituted, and also suspending the subsidy to which the company is entitled. It looks rather dictatorial, but probably nothing else can be expected from a government founded on military oppression.

—On the 17th inst. the *Journal do Commercio* comments on the recent report of the directors of the Leopoldina railway in a most unsympathetic manner—almost defamatory, in fact. The company claims assets to an aggregate of 254,638,920\$, in which are included 26,703,000\$ in currencies such as "titles belonging to the company," "guarantee of the directorate," "Companhia Geral," "balance on Central mutual traffic," and "profit and loss," which the *Journal* estimates that 20 per cent might be taken from the valuations of the lines, rolling stock, lands, securities, etc., which takes off another 43,352,000\$. All this reduces the assets of the company to 184,523,000\$—a result which Dr. Mello Barreto will probably characterize as *vandalismo*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The board of directors of the Associação de Agricultores Paulistas has issued a circular saying that it is still too early to make a correct estimate of the next coffee crop, which, however, will apparently be smaller than the present one. When the board receives returns from all the coffee districts it will publish an estimate.

—The board of directors of the Centro dos Cafestistas, having received returns from sackers, commission mechanics, bonded warehouses and the Central railway, examined these returns on Friday in the presence of several coffee merchants and brokers, arriving at the conclusion that the stock in 1st and 2nd hands at this market on that day was 313,239 bags, or 95,175 less than the quantity reported by brokers.

LOCAL NOTES

—The trial of Judge Aureliano de Campos before the supreme court commenced on last Wednesday.

—A London telegram of the 17th inst. reports an earthquake at various points in England, causing some damage and much alarm. It is said that Hereford cathedral had suffered considerable injury.

— It is stated that two more cadets will be expelled from the military college.

— Even the *Paiz* acknowledges that there is no discipline in the military college.

— It is said that the torpedo-catcher *Timbira* will leave Kiel for this port some time next month.

— On Saturday by a vote of 5 to 4 the supreme court acquitted Judge Aureliano de Campos from the charge of abuse of authority.

— Four of the military cadets who but lately assaulted a poor laborer, have been expelled and four others have been suspended.

— One of the cadets expelled from the military college is a son of Senator João Correio. He seems to have inherited his father's violent disposition.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the guard-room in the postoffice building is not only dirty, but it lacks the most rudimentary conditions of hygiene. Well, what next?

— A sacred concert will be given at the Methodist church, Largo do Catete, this evening, opening at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission free.

— The police officials are still harassing the poor gamblers. They are in a constant state of alarm, and if this interference with their liberties is not ended soon the poor men will have to adopt some honest occupation.

— The big pseudo-bronze statues on the Friberg palace ought to be named. Perhaps they will not look so imposing after a time, and then we might apply some of those pretty diminutives which are so common in private life.

— We regret to see by a *Pará* telegram of yesterday's date that Mr. A. R. Oakes, manager of the branch of the London and Brazilian Bank in that city, had committed suicide. It is said that losses in exchange speculations led to the rash act.

— The presence of Col. Valladao in this city and his explanations to the Vice-President, will probably help to clear the atmosphere in Sergipe and to secure as free an election as the Col. himself would have held were he still at the head of affairs in that unfortunate state.

— It is interesting to note that the telegrams of Sunday speak of "Sr. Hermann" as the secretary of state chosen by President elect McKinley. It is strange that the Brazilian newspapers, which are so familiar with American affairs, should make such a blunder over Senator Sherman's name.

— Our colleagues of the native press who give an account of the sinking of the American battleship *Texas* at the cob dock in the Brooklyn navy-yard, should now advise their readers that the ironclad was immediately floated, pumped out, and was put into dry-dock November 11th comparatively unharmed.

— The *Jornal do Brazil* of Sunday calls attention to the practice of the clerks in some business houses of addressing impertinent remarks to ladies passing in the street. They of course consider it smart and manly to play the gallant in this style, but a few 50-lb. slaps across the mouth would probably unlearn them.

— The Spanish minister has been protesting against the public demonstrations in favor of Cuban independence. The Spanish government has yet to learn that public opinion can not be repressed by an official decree, and that he can not overcome the sympathies for Cuba everywhere expressed by making formal protests.

— Should the government decide to purchase the *Itaipu*, it is said that her name will be changed to *Carlos Gomes*. Smith says, likewise, that Col. Moreira Cesar will probably be appointed to command the transport, in recognition of his civil skills, and the crew will be composed of nautical jacks forming the 7th battalion of infantry.

— It is amusing how far the personal element sometimes influences opinions. While the *Jornal* was braving the head of Marshal Jardim for all the evils which afflict us through the medium of the Central railway, the *Paiz* was beating the body of Admiral Espartero Barbosa for all the evils, real and imaginary, which have come upon us through the navy department.

— On Sunday last the *Jornal do Commercio* published the second article of Mr. R. C. Parsons on the sanitary state and requirements of this city. The straightforward, business-like manner in which he treats the subject is in marked contrast to the vague theories given us by the commission which sat and talked all winter and then had nothing to recommend beside a vague and costly scheme.

— The Spanish residents of this city are promoting a subscription for increasing the Spanish navy. Up to the 15th inst. the total subscribed aggregated 15,068,300 and 10 francs in gold. Of course something more will be added before a new ship is ordered, but it is creditable to the Spanish people residing abroad that they are so prompt to render material assistance to their native country in her distress.

— Building No. 19 Rua de S. Jorge and every thing that it contained were destroyed by fire last Thursday. The building was rented to a shoemaker, who used the garret as a dormitory for his journeymen, the first floor for the residence of his family and the ground floor as a shop. The shoemaker and his family were at the theatre and none of the journeymen were at home when the fire commenced.

— According to a S. Paulo paper, the Italian legation proposes to pay to Camaganda, Nicotina & Co. (elevator railway contract) 600,000\$ in settlement of their claim against the Brazilian government. They are said to have made a counter-proposal and it is stated that the amount of their claim and of the claims of Michele Misicome (illegal importation) and Gen. Franzini (immigration contract) will be settled at Rome.

— We hear that our old contributor Nicodemus Dewdrop is about to publish a story. It will not be about the S. Paulo mermaid, nor about João Ramalho, nor about the discovery of a big diamond, nor anything in the usual line; but it will deal with life under the southern cross as we see it, and will be full of philosophy and pluck and thrilling experiences. The wise man will include this volume among his book purchases for 1897.

— The *Gazeta da Tarde* says that on last Wednesday a man was brutally beaten by ten cadets of the military school.

— It is stated that the minister of finance has authorized the inspector of customs at Paranaguá to cancel Senator Arthur Alvim's license as customs-house broker and forbid his entrance into the customs-house on account of his being involved in the frauds committed at that port.

— It is stated the names originally given by President Prudente de Moraes to the two ironclads that are building in Europe were *Brasil* and *Liberdade*. The Jacobins, it appears, induced the Vice-President to change these names to *Marshall Dondora* and *Marshall Floriano*. A "Marshall" float is a good idea.

— A special telegram from Vienna to the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated the 17th inst., conveys the startling intelligence that the American diplomats have approved the Russo-Germanic convention that the Russian army will not be used to serve French schemes of vengeance. What in the world have the Americans to do with such a question? The report is absurd, to say the least.

— On the 26th ult. at the meeting of the Sociedade Amante da Instrução it was resolved to cause mass to be said every year at the chapel of the asylum belonging to the society on the anniversary of the death of Baía do Sebra Azul and the other victims of the cruel murder perpetrated on May 10, 1894, at kilometre 65 on the Paraná railway, by a detachment of soldiers in the service of the government of Matias Floriano Peixoto.

— Complaints of the scarcity of water are again beginning to appear in the newspapers. There have been no rains lately, consequently the water supply has been steadily diminishing. Add to this the intense heat which has been experienced during the last fortnight, which of course intensifies any scarcity in the water supply, and we have abundant excuse for the complaints made. In view of all this, the authorities should exercise the greatest care to prevent waste.

— It is now said that the Catete palace will be inaugurated when the Chilean naval vessels arrive here from Europe, and that a grand ball will be given in their honor—providing of course Aiaio can be induced to finish his solemn banquet on the roof. It is expected that these five solemn guests on the roof will be provided with gala dresses for the occasion. Balls for Chilean naval officers, however, are a risky business and we shall feel better satisfied when this one is over.

— We certainly wish everybody to have the fullest liberty in seeking lawful amusement, but sometimes it is necessary to check an unwise exercise of that liberty. Surely one man should not be driven distracted by the noise another makes in his festivity. An example of this is to be found in the use of dynamite in sky-rockets, which is not only deafening but is decidedly dangerous. The authorities should rigidly prohibit the use of this explosive in every description of fireworks.

— A Washington telegram of the 18th says that the senate committee on foreign relations had unanimously approved the resolution presented by Senator Cameron in regard to Cuba. This resolution recognizes the independence of the Cuban republic and orders the executive to publicly and officially recognize the Cuban government and at the same time to offer its friendly offices to Spain to terminate the civil war. Voting on the resolution, however, has been deferred until after the holidays.

— There was a strike at the gas-works on the 19th inst. because of the continuous discounts which the company is accused of making in the wages of the workmen. Some 500 laborers surrounded the offices of the administration and gave vent to their discontent in jeers and throwing stones. A police force was soon on the scene to repress the disorder and protect the property. The engineer in charge of the new works, on which the strikers were employed, promised to take their complaints into consideration and the strike came to an end.

— The special correspondent of *The Financial News*, Mr. M. H. Hervey, was presented to the minister of finance on the 14th inst. by Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Commercio*. Mr. Hervey's reports on the situation have been quite favorable, and have given much satisfaction, especially at the office of the *Jornal*. He himself is a correspondent of the *Financial News* and was in the habit of reproducing later on the judicious opinions of the *Financial News* correspondent in this city.

— It is becoming more and more evident as time passes that the United States has had a happy escape from the election of a President who would have reflected no credit upon that high office. The unqualified conduct displayed by Bryan on various occasions during the canvass, his cheap arguments and tricky evasions, all conspired to unsettle confidence in him, but when he issued a manifesto to the country in the name of himself and wife, and called upon the people to rally for the next election, he capped the climax. It is now announced that he will soon publish a book which is called "an exhaustive treatment of the silver question and bimetallism," but which will contain his wife's biography of himself and an account of his campaign tours. It might better be called "an exhaustive advertisement of W. J. Bryan."

— Smith says that the reason why no effort has been made to present a testimonial to the *Times* correspondent for arousing the government and congress to a sense of the present critical situation and thus compelling the adoption of measures in favor of economy, currency reform and the lease of the state railways, is because the public is waiting for the *Jornal do Commercio* to initiate the movement, while Director Rodrigues refuses to do anything because he wants the testimonial himself for introducing the *Times* correspondent to the public. He believes that no one would have noticed so insignificant a personage had it not been for the vigorous denunciations which appeared in *Jornal* for several successive days. Well, it is said to be a somewhat of a compromise. The testimonial could be sent to the editor of *The News*, and the chief of police might present it.

— On the 19th the *Paiz* published an exposé of the Santa Rita de Cassia asylum for orphan girls, which is certainly not pleasant reading. The place contains about 70 girls, who are described as barefooted, dirty, ragged, sickly and altogether neglected. The asylum is miserably furnished, dirty and unsanitary, and in the dormitories the beds are only eight or nine inches apart. So bad is the place, in fact, that the *Paiz* advises that it be closed up altogether. And yet this asylum receives 500\$ a month from the municipality and nearly 3,000\$ a month from charitable donations. Its appeals for charity are in all the papers. And now, may we ask, what are the sanitary authorities doing, that they should let this asylum continue in so dirty and perilous a condition? Since writing the foregoing, other papers have joined in the denunciation, and a health court has ordered the director to bring the children before him.

— Some years ago, it will be remembered, the United States legation in this capital had a secretary of legation of the name of Mr. J. C. White who for a time had his wife and little daughter living here with him. After leaving Rio they became estranged and separated. The wife, whose maiden name was Ashley, belonged to one of the richest and most influential families of Massachusetts and inherited a fortune of \$5,000,000. After separating from her husband, she went to Chicago to reside, taking the daughter with her. Here she lost her whole fortune through bad investments, and was compelled to seek some means of supporting herself and child. Her choice was an unusual one, for she opened a shop on Madison Street and hung out the sign of "Lady Barber." The venture proved successful, but as she had resumed her maiden name her relatives were greatly scandalized by it. She died last month and was buried at her old home at Westfield, Mass., on November 21st. Her daughter Florence has decided to go on in the same business, and will continue to wield the razor and shaving brush for her living.

— The situation in the Collegio Militar must be anything but satisfactory, when even the *Paiz* is compelled to condemn the students for their lack of discipline. The *Paiz* (19th Dec.) says that they manifest disrespect for their superiors, that they throw paper pellets at their professors in class, that they throw off their coats on leaving classrooms, that they promote disorder outside of recreation hours, that they throw ink-pots at each other, that they smudge the walls, floors and furniture with ink, and that even the ceilings exhibit proofs of their vandalism. There is not a chair which is not broken or damaged by the knife. A neighboring brewery has been laid under tribute by the students, who have threatened to use the place if their demands are not met. And what is worse, these lads even rail the breweries with drawn knives. One of these students (and it should be remembered that this is a military school) stated a man in the Bavaria brewery a few days ago. The student is only 17 years of age and will of course excuse all punishment for the crime. With such military schools we can hardly expect to have well-disciplined officers, nor a well-disciplined army.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

A general meeting of the members of this club was held at the club-rooms on Friday the 18th inst., at which the principal business of the evening was the election of new directors for the year 1897. Before the business of the evening was commenced a presentation from the members was made to Mr. W. Phillips who, after having held the post of president for some years, had resigned. A pair of silver-mounted claret decanters composed the present, accompanied by a few words from Mr. Cox and Mr. Cardozo.

On the commencement of business Mr. F. L. Yoale was voted to the chair, and the votes for the new directors were then taken, with the following result:

President..... Mr. Geo. E. Cox
Vice-President... Mr. W. Maude
1st Secretary... Mr. H. W. Stacey
2nd Secretary... Mr. T. G. Nicolson
Treasurer..... Mr. T. D. Dunn.

A statement of accounts was presented by the treasurer, which showed that the club still continues in a flourishing financial condition.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and also to the committee of 1896 closed the meeting.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calendars for 1896. We are in receipt of a collection of the admirably printed and well arranged calendars issued by Messrs. Leuzinger Bros & Co. printers and stationers, of Nos. 31 and 36 Rua do Ouvidor. The donors will accept our grateful acknowledgments.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Ferrini, umbrella manufacturer, of 102 Rua Sete de Setembro, for one of his attractive illuminated calendars.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, in this city, the wife of Edward Haynes, of a son.

DEATH.

MCPHERSON.—At Fernes, Helen-burgh, N. B., on 11th November, "Little Jack", aged 5½ years, only surviving son of A. W. McPherson, Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTES

— The electric light has been inaugurated in the new theatre at Mandos.

— The Espírito Santo legislature has granted a subsidy of 12,000\$ a year for a steamship service in the bay of Victoria.

— A subsidy of 30,000\$ has been granted by the state legislature of Espírito Santo to the city of Victoria for the extinction of fires.

— The spinning and weaving factory at Magé is said to employ 350 operatives and to have 160 looms at work, producing 6,000 metres of cloth per diem. The monthly expenses average over 25,000\$.

— On the 18th Sr. F. P. Passos, proprietor of a large saw and planing mill on Rua do Passeio, complained to the police that his collector, Manuel José de Carvalho, had disappeared, taking with him collections to the amount of 10,839\$.

— The board of directors of the Sociedade União Commercial dos Varejantes de Secos e Molhados has protested against the proposed new municipal taxes on groceries. According to a statement made by the board, groceries of the 2nd class already pay a municipal tax of 455\$ per annum.

— During the second week of the present month the following sales of plantations in the municipality of Casa Branca, São Paulo, were reported: the "Boa Vista" plantation for 35,000\$; "Cabeceiras do Rio Bonito" ditto for 200,000\$; "Tambilau" ditto for 200,000\$; "Coccos" ditto for 150,000\$.

— The theft of dynamite from the deposit on Ilha d'Agua belonging to Messrs. Watson Ritchie & Co., which was noticed in our last issue, turns out to be more serious than first reported. Instead of 21 cases, 152 cases, or 3,648 kilograms, of the explosive are missing. The police have not yet discovered the thieves, nor the destination of the dynamite.

— Apples are exceptionally cheap in the United States this year, in fact they are almost given away. Why not import two or three cargoes for this market, then, instead of the customary one? A better fruit does not exist, nor one which is better for the health. If apples were plentiful and cheap, there would probably be less trouble with the digestive organs.

— The closing exercises of the Collegio Americano de Petropolis are to take place to-day, and will consist of music, recitations and gymnastic exercises. The rapid growth of this excellent school attests its popularity, and a large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils may be expected. We are indebted to Miss Watts for a courteous invitation to attend.

— The business men of Cayahú, Matto Grosso, are complaining of the difficulties encountered there in making remittances to Rio de Janeiro. The treasury agency refuses to issue drafts and the Lloyd Brasileiro charges heavy freight on money and declines to be responsible for losses. The postoffice also charges exorbitant rates on small sums. It would seem to call for a small banking agency.

— The tax of 6 per cent on lotteries in Espirito Santo has been changed to a progressive tax of the following description: 1 per cent on the capital of lotteries extracted daily, 1½ per cent on those extracted with 1 day to 3 days interval, 2 per cent for 3 to 8 days interval, 2½ per cent for 8 to 15 days interval, 3 per cent for 15 to 30 days interval, 3½ per cent for 30 to 60 days interval, 4 per cent for 3 to 6 months interval, and 6 per cent on annual extractions.

— The old Hotel do Rio de Janeiro, on the corner of Rua Candelária and Alameda, where so many of our merchant princes have been in the habit of lunching in the years gone by, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. George Schneider, the well-known restaurateur. The dining-room and kitchen have been thoroughly renovated, and George is now ready to see his old friends again. He has one of the most convenient places in the city for business men, and it is certain that it will not lack patronage.

— Owing to the diminution of the internal traffic of Brazil, a "commercial crisis" is said to be reported of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. The earnings for the half-year ended June 30 show a decrease of £ 13,854 as compared with the corresponding half of 1895. Consequently, the directors can only recommend a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent, as against 2½ per cent. a year ago. It is stated that no change has occurred in the position of affairs between the government of Brazil and the company as to the acquisition of the cables.—*Financial News.*

— A complaint from a shipmaster has been posted at the New York Maritime Exchange against the new customs regulations in Brazil by which the vessel is held responsible for leakage notwithstanding the provisions of the charter party. In the case referred to, the vessel was assessed double duties on the leakage from 18 casks of wine, and clearance was refused until it was settled.

This is decidedly unjust and illegal. If the shippers sign a contract to the effect that the vessel is not responsible for leakage, breakage, rust, etc., how can the custom-house ignore it and compel the vessel to pay duties?

— The director of the *Jornal do Commercio* will be interested to hear and will doubtless convey the information to his two illustrious American friends who never read this paper—that the recent attacks on *The Rio News* are serving to largely increase its circulation and to augment the appreciation in which it is held. Efforts to restrict the liberty of the press always result that way. For the coming year, thanks to this ill-natured and misguided crusade against the press, we shall have more subscribers, more advertisements, and more friends, and we shall be able to continue twelve pages and perhaps increase to sixteen. When the *Jornal* feels like giving us another "lift," we shall be very glad to assist.

— That pretty little split in the Brazil ministry which culminated last week in the resignation of three members of the cabinet is likely to be followed by important changes in the method of administering the railways. In order to modify the financial situation, which is most serious, it is proposed that the government should take over the bank issues, should leave the railways, should collect the import duties in gold, and after the liquidation of the railways has been effected, to redeem the paper money with the annual budget surplus. When will Brazil boast a surplus? The bill authorizing the leasing of the railways is now before the Brazilian congress. The lines have been terribly mismanaged by the government, and almost any change is preferable to the present method of dealing with these properties. What between starving the lines and otherwise neglecting them, the position is serious enough to call for drastic action of some kind.—*Transport*, Nov. 27.

<i>Juno</i> <i>Reins</i>	Baltimore	23 N
<i>Jupiter</i> (St.).....	Amsterp	23 N
<i>Kelverine</i>	New York	15

For the quantities of foam the air takes to dry, there have been

unic. New York 136

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
OF RIO DE JANEIRO, December 30th, 1896

Walter, Block & Co., 115, Quitanda.

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

**"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FA-
VOURABLY CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT
WATER."***L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Profes-
sor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hun-
garian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.*

USES OF "APENTA"

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.
For occasional or habitual constipation.
By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.
In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.
In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.
Against hemorrhoids.
During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.
In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.
Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indigestion in diet.

Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A most excellent purgative water."
"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."
"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."
"Agreeable to the palate."
"Exceptionally efficacious."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—

"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special remedial agent."
"Constant as regards its general characteristics."
"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients."
"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

"APENTA,"

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SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homen Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Gmratungmá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric intestinal complaints, with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE AYMORÉ MACHADO.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1891.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure in informing you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquilina* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, in seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alogas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and leg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Here with please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel grateful if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I will remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

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The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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